

HAVE YOU TRIED  
"POMRIL"  
(PURE APPLE JUICE).  
84.00 PER ONE DOZ. QUARTS.  
86.00 PER TWO DOZ. PINTS.  
SOLE AGENTS.—  
H. PRICE & CO.  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 13,472 號式十柒百肆千零壹第 日次十式月零年柒十二精光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 17TH, 1901. 伍拜禮 號柒十月伍年壹零午九千壹共港香 PRICE, \$2½ PER MONTH

WATSON'S  
"E"  
VERY OLD LIQUEUR  
SCOTCH WHISKY.  
A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
[al632]

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.  
WINE SHIPPERS SINCE 1815.  
Who have consigned their Trade to Hongkong  
for over half a century.  
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,  
Hongkong, 13, Praya Central  
47.

JOHN WALKER & SONS'  
FAMOUS  
KILMARNOCK WHISKY.  
This World-renowned  
Fine OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,  
Sole Shippers—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,  
is obtainable in Hongkong of their Agents.  
SIEMSSSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [49]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S  
PRICE \$10.75 PER DOZEN  
NET

  
Blend  
of Selected  
Distillations of the  
Finest Scotch Whiskies  
Apply to  
SIEMSSSEN & CO. Hongkong. [48]

HONGKONG HIGHLEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.  
SUNDAYS.  
Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1901. [608]

VICTORIA CYCLE EMPORIUM.

THE pleasure of cycling consists in having a first class Machine, and the above Establishment is always leading in this respect. We are Agents for the famous "NEW HOWE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES, and we also supply fittings of every description. Bargains can be had in second hand Machines. Repairs executed with promptitude and skill. Enamelling a specialty.

MCKINLEY & CO.,  
43 & 44, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1901. [648]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORLTAND CEMENT.  
\$5.00 per Cask of 375 lbs. net ex Factory.  
\$3.00 per Bag of 250 lbs.  
SHEWAN, TÖMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [63102]

WILLIAM MACLEOD, D.D.S.

DENTIST.

BEACONSFIELD ACADEMY.  
(Opposite Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.)  
Hongkong, 10th November, 1900. [676]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.  
Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.  
The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned.—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC, C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT

\$22.50 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by 4 Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$16.75 per doz.

Less old than the above.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY.—

THE "PALL MALL,"

\$20 PER DOZ.

11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL

BLEND WHISKY,

\$10.75 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYONE SHOULD TRY THESE WINES; THEY ARE UNQUELLED AT THE PRICE

AGENTS—SIEMSSSEN & CO., HONGKONG. [447]

AQUARIUS.  
PURE, SPARKLING, TREBLE-DISTILLED  
TABLE WATER.

The extreme care taken in the Manufacture of this Water obviates all possibility of its containing any deleterious matter of any nature whatever. It has the advantage of mixing readily with Wines and Spirits, without in any way interfering with their character.

SOLE AGENTS—

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 16th May, 1901. [540]

COTTAM & CO.

JUST RECEIVED

MANILA HATS  
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S. [541]

WATKINS, LIMITED

66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

CHEMISTS

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

CIGAR DEALERS

COMMISSION AGENTS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES, PAPERS AND CHEMICALS.

EASTMANS KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES,

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. CHEE & CO.,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [544]

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE.

TONIC WATER.

LEMON SQUASH.

SPECIAL TERMS to Hotels, Clubs, Messes and other large consumers. [539]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BEDSTEADS.

100 BEDSTEADS IN BRASS AND IRON  
AND ALL BRASS.

100 WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW STOCK, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. ARE  
OFFERING THE ABOVE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. AN INSPECTION  
IS INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS

WITH ALL REQUISITES.

SIEMSSSEN & CO.

SOLE AGENTS. [500]

JUST RECEIVED.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

ALL SIZES.

Apply to

G. GIRAUT.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [445]

W. BREWER & CO.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

by ENGLISH MAIL.

The Pleasures of Life, by Sir John Lubbock	\$2.25
The Use of Life, by Sir John Lubbock	2.25
Beard's Marine Engineering	8.50
Bergen's Marine Engineering	7.50
Roberts—Forty-one Years in India	3.50
Correspondence Respecting the Disturbances in China, Blue Book, 1901	1.00
World Wide Atlas, Keith Johnston's	4.50

SWAN FOUNTAIN PENS.

GAME of KHANHO.

WAVERLEY PENS.

WINSOR and NEWTON'S DRAWING BOARDS.

TENNIS BALLS.

TENNIS RACQUETS.

GAMES of ALL KINDS from Slazenger, AYER'S FORRESTER, &c.

23 & 25, Queen's Road, Hongkong. [537]

THE CLUB HOTEL, LIMITED.

NO. 5-B, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

THE above Hotel, with 70 Rooms, is centrally situated, faces the Harbour, and offers all the comforts of a home. The Cuisine is in charge of a French Chef. The Manager's wife devotes herself specially to the welfare of the Lady guests.

All Passenger Steamers are met by the Company's Steam Launch.

Telegrams addressed to "CLUB HOTEL" Yokohama, will ensure the attendance of the Hotel Commissioner at the Railway Station to meet arriving guests.

Terms from Yen 4.00 per diem upwards. Special terms for a prolonged stay.

A. H. CAMPBELL,

(Late of the Florence Hotel, Kandy, Ceylon), MANAGER. [1166]

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1901.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."

HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

PURVATORS to  
THE IMPERIAL and ROYAL COURT at BERLIN.  
THE IMPERIAL ROYAL COURT of AUSTRIA.  
THE IMPERIAL COURT of RUSSIA.

347 CARLOWITZ & CO. Sole Agents.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY (LIMITED).

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, FOR THE

UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD., LONDON.

CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF ASBESTOS PACKINGS &c.,

"GLADIATOR" Packing for High Pressures. Recognized by Leading Engineers to be the best combination of Metal and ASBESTOS ever introduced. Reduces friction to a minimum on Piston and Valve Rods, and is absolutely imperishable. "GLADIATOR" and "VICTOR METALLIC" BOILER JOINTS as SUPPLIED to H. M. and other FOREIGN NAVIES.

ASBESTOS "SALAMANDER" Non-conducting Boiler Covering. Composition used extensively by the British and American Navies. ASBESTOS FIREPROOF COLOUR and FUNNEL PAINT. "SALAMANDER" Lubricating and Cylinder Oils of the Best Qualities. "CAURICEDALE METAL" Anti-friction Plastic Metal, recognized by engineering experts to be the best Metal in the Market.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK.

Thomas Skinner, Superintendent.

Archibald Ritchie, Superintendent.

Dodwell & Co., Limited, General Manager.

WING CHEONG,

Dealers in PEARLS, DIAMONDS, CURIOS, JADESTONE ORNAMENTS,

BRONZES and CARVED IVORY WARE, FINE SILKS and GRASSCLOTHES

General Exporters of ANISEED and CASSIA OILS, &c., &c., Stock always on Hand.

An Inspection is Respectfully Solicited.

Note.—We beg to announce that we also

Buy all kinds of Curios at Moderate Prices.

1 & 3, D'AUGUAR STREET (Behind Hongkong Dispensary).

Hongkong, 18th April, 1901. [1956]

HOTEL

HING KEE HOTEL.

(ESTABLISHED 1878)

MACAO.

</div

## INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

In view of recent events and to meet the  
expressed wish of some of our constituents

we have THIS DAY

**CLOSED**  
THE  
**HONGKONG DISPENSARY**

**SODA WATER FACTORY,**

although fully confident of the absolute  
purity of the output from this source.

We are now making Aerated Waters

only at our WEST POINT Factory which is  
openly situated facing the sea, and is the  
finest and most commodious Soda Water  
Factory in the FAR EAST.

Orders will be received as usual.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.****LIMITED,****AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS**

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1901.

[35]

## DEATHS.

On the 11th May, 1901, at No. 4, Amoy Road, Shanghai, CLARA BROWN, aged 48 years.  
On the 12th May, 1901, at 8.15 a.m., at the General Hospital, Shanghai, PATRICK VINCENT MURRAY, aged 49 years.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD C.I.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 17th May, 1901

The telegram from our Shanghai correspondent which reached us on Wednesday night too late to admit of any comment shows that the reports which have been published in the Japanese papers about the difference between Mr. McLEAVY BROWN and the Korean Government were not at all exaggerated. We may recapitulate the Japanese official statement of the case, as already quoted in these columns from the vernacular papers. It is said that the Korean Government called upon the Commissioner of Customs to give up his official residence in April last (this should be March), without giving him any notice beforehand. The British Acting Minister to Seoul lodged a strong protest with the Korean Government against this action, and the matter was dropped for the time being. Later, however, the Korean Government sent an official document of a decisive nature, and demanded the transfer of the Customs business and the surrender of the official residence of Mr. McLEAVY BROWN. Mr. Brown's engagement does not expire for five years; but the Korean Government is using all possible means to compel him to leave their service. The recent demand for the surrender of the Customs business, it is presumed, is intended to entice Mr. Brown to such an extent that he will throw up his position.

With regard to the above, we were informed last month that the affair had been amicably settled between the British representative and the Emperor of Korea. If this was ever so, it is evident that the settlement was of brief duration, and that the Korean demand was renewed almost immediately. It cannot, of course, be credited that the whole difficulty arose out of a paltry question about the site of Mr. McLEAVY BROWN's house. The able and level-headed Commissioner of Customs has had many enemies around him at Seoul, and in spite of his invaluable services to the Korean Government would a long time ago have been ousted from his post but for the constant support of the British officials. It has been stated, without any proof, however, that the present attack on him was

prompted by his opposition to some proposed financial measures—whether or not the new loan, it was not certain. But all that is definitely known is that great pressure has been brought to bear on the Commissioner. A Seoul telegram, dated 4th May, says that in response to the Government demand for the evacuation of his residence, Mr. Brown has asked for another year, as he cannot procure a suitable building for his house and the office. The Korean Government has refused his request and indicated that they will use force if necessary to carry out their object. Upon this, it is stated, the British Minister telegraphed for a warship, and on the 3rd inst. a cruiser arrived at Chemulpo, bringing the number of British men-of-war there up to three, including H.M.S. *Barfleur*. Should the Korean Government go to the length of force, it was added, British marines would be landed to protect Mr. McLEAVY BROWN, but it was expected that the Government would back down and settle the affair amicably. However, the report from Weihaiwei on Wednesday that a force of 1,500 men, under the command of General DOWARD, was being held ready to embark on H.M.S. *Terrible* for Chemulpo at six hours' notice indicates that the Korean Government has not commenced to back down yet. It must be confessed that it looks almost as if there were some stronger power behind the Koreans in this matter. The Korean Government may have embarked on a suicidal policy on its own initiative, as a result of internal intrigues; but the suspicion is difficult to quiet that the first impulse came from outside.

In the Report just received of the China Association, 1900-1901, the following paragraph deals with the scheme for teaching practical Chinese in England:—"The project, outlined in the last Report, of founding a School of Practical Chinese has been carried into effect. The teachers whom Mr. Brown sent out to China to select arrived in July. As the University had not yet been fully constituted, rooms were taken in Vernon Place, and tuition was begun. . . . The organization of the University having since been completed, application has been made to the authorities for the measure of recognition which the Association was encouraged to expect; and there is reason to believe that a favourable answer will be returned." The Report goes on to say, and everyone, we imagine, will agree, that it is a little remarkable that no previous attempt has been made in England to supply a need long recognised in Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. It is part no doubt of the general neglect of Chinese affairs which has been so marked in England of late years and which has only partly been disturbed by the momentous events of the present crisis in China. The China Association rightly feels some satisfaction at having supplied the defect. It will be noted in an appendix to the Report that subscriptions to the scheme are coming in well, many names well known here appearing on the list. Mr. GUNDY purposes to devote to this object £500 placed at his disposal last year by members of the Association as a testimonial, and it is evident that there will be no lack of support. Finally we may note that the scheme is intended for every grade of Chinese study, from that of the general learner (whose aim in the majority of cases will be a commercial equipment for the Far East) to that of the sinologue pure and simple.

The Dutch hopper *Port Arthur* arrived early yesterday from Rotterdam, which she left on the 23rd March. She left again for Port Arthur the same day.

Among the arrivals yesterday by the s.s. *China* from San Francisco were the Hon. T. H. Whitehead and Mr. W. A. Rublee, the new U.S. Consul-General at Hongkong.

We have received the Report of the China Association for 1900-1901. We allude to-day to one of the points therein contained, and propose to notice the Report more fully soon.

Steps have at last been taken to construct the Jubilee Road, and for the past month some fifty or more coolies have been engaged at Lap Sip Wan. If the contractors make sufficient haste, there seems to be yet a prospect of its name being associated with our present King, instead of that of our late Sovereign.

The Hongkong investing public will have another opportunity to invest their money. The prospects of the Batu Kawan Sugar Cultivation Co. appears in another column. The company is being formed for the purpose of acquiring as a going concern the estate known as Batu Kawan, situated in Province Wellesley, opposite to Penang. Messrs. Linstead and Davis are the general managers in Hongkong.

The remaining evidence in the Admiralty suits in which the steamers *Glenysle* and *Hangchow* are involved was taken before the Chief Justice yesterday, and the proceedings were adjourned till the 26th inst. for the arguments of counsel. To-morrow the Chief Justice will sit in Sessions for the trial of Mills, the Sanitary Inspector, for alleged manslaughter, and Allen, for alleged complicity in the vitriol-throwing case.

Yokohama is now proud of the possession of two motor-cars.

It is understood that the Government has decided to abandon Kuala Lipis as the capital and seat of Government of Pahang. The place is considered to be too unhealthy.

We desire to call attention to the concert to be held in the St. Patrick's Club to-morrow evening, beginning at nine o'clock. The concert will be given by the Italian Prof. Carlo Van Jock, who will be assisted by several Italian and English amateurs. The programme includes a Spanish song and dance (in costume), comic songs and dances, an operetta, and a vaudeville entitled "The Two Shoemakers." As will be seen, several items are novelties in the Colony, and should afford capital entertainment. The prices are popular, and a good audience is looked for.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported 16 fresh cases of plague (14 Chinese, 2 Europeans), with 14 deaths (13 Chinese, one other European). The corrected figures for the year are:—Cases 504 (Chinese 494, other Asiatics 5, Europeans 5), deaths 475 (Chinese 470, other Asiatics 3, Europeans 2). The two fresh European cases were both in H. M. Naval Yard, the victims being Mr. P. D'Agostini, a senior writer, and Mr. J. Cumiskey, a recently arrived assistant storekeeper, residing at Wild Dell, Wan Chai. The latter case was discovered on Wednesday night.

With reference to the statement by a correspondent in our issue of the 14th inst. that dead bodies had been seen by him outside the Central Police Station at two periods during the forenoon of the previous day, we are now informed that the police were fully aware of the presence of the bodies, which were waiting for identification papers before being removed in a dead-box to the mortuary. We do not see why identification should necessarily precede removal to the mortuary. Deacon seems to suggest the contrary. It may also be asked how long a body would be allowed to lie in the street in event of non-arrival of the necessary papers.

The *Berlin Post* of the 14th ult. severely rebukes those German journals which find in the Russian official statements on China evidence of differences between the Russian and the German Governments. The *Berlin Journal* comments on the Russian account of the circumstance of the appointment of Count von Waldsees to be Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Chihli, and says that if the suggestion that Count von Waldsees should be appointed Commander-in-Chief had not reached the German Government as expressing the Tsar's wishes, Germany would never have entered upon such a project, and least of all would she have done so if Russia had shown any opposition to the proposal. It was only the desire to meet the wishes entertained in a hothouse in Russia which could have induced Germany to permit Count von Waldsees to accept this difficult and responsible position.

A correspondent writes rather indignantly to the *Saturday Review* about an unfavourable comparison of Siam with Japan. He says:—It should not be said that because Siam possesses no great and well-organized army and no national debt, nor goods the markets of the world with cheap matches and inferior cotton goods, she has shown no signs of advance, or has only assumed a veneer of civilization for the purpose of hoodwinking the world. In the gentler accomplishments which make for happiness she is past mistress, and combining these with the benefits to be derived from the proper administration of justice, from freedom from crime and oppression, from a sufficiency of education and from the improvement of internal communications, she may in time arrive at a more enviable condition than that enjoyed by many a go-ahead nation of struggling competitors. It is to this end that the King and his Government are now striving to reform the country, as end to which, given freedom from outside interference on the part of filibustering colonial parties or of pedlars determined to force a market for their wares, there is no reason why she should not ultimately attain.

A novel proposition to send to the East a floating exposition of American products is attracting wide attention on the Pacific Coast of America. Mr. George A. Newhall, President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, said on the subject:—"To my mind no more practical method has ever been suggested for introducing American products in foreign lands, and especially in the Far East, where conservative people rarely travel abroad, and can be educated to an appreciation of our goods only by carrying to their very doors examples of what we have to offer them. California and San Francisco would receive especial benefit from such an exposition sent out upon Pacific waters. Fronting us in the Orient are populous countries on the threshold of a mighty development, and presenting almost unparalleled opportunities for the extension of Western commerce. If we do not rise to the occasion, and by all the means at our command demonstrate the superior excellence of American products and manufactures, the European nations will pre-empt the field. The idea of a floating exposition is by no means wholly experimental. Some ten years ago Germany initiated the plan, and demonstrated its efficiency as a means of securing and extending trade. Our country assumes no risk in undertaking an enterprise whose success has already been proved on a small scale by that most practical of nations. It remains for this country to render effective on a larger and grander scale, insuring a commensurate return."

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The *Globe* puts forward a new point of view on the indemnity question. It says—Russia's sway over Manchuria was extended by the most drastic and brutal methods. The Chinese saw their country being gradually snatched from them, and hence the outbreak against foreigners, which culminated in the massacre at Peking and elsewhere. For these the policy of Russia must be held entirely responsible; and, strictly speaking, it is to the Government of the Tsar, jointly with that of China, that claims for reparation and compensation should be addressed.

A sporting correspondent writes from England:—"The Australians have invaded the Mother Country into test matches at bowls! I do hope we shall never have test matches at marbles!! But really this game of bowls is attaining world-wide popularity. During one of the recent crises in China and Japan a friend of mine had a letter from an Englishman at Shanghai. He did not seem anxious about Russian aggression or English passivity. He merely asked how a man was to stand on the 'foot' to deliver his bowl legitimately." Were our correspondent in Hongkong he might often see a game of bowls delighting a small Chinese audience not far from the centre of this city.

The Penang and Perak papers complain of the "mutton ring" in Penang, which affects both places alike. The *Perak Pioneer* states that a new company has been formed in Penang to import sheep, and will commence operations about two months hence. "The news of this rival mutton company is of considerable interest here," comments the *Penang Gazette*, "but it is not explained in what manner the sheep are to be brought to Penang. If the decks of Messrs. Apoor's boats are under contract to one importer, and if there are no other boats available, we do not see how a new company is to get an opportunity of importing from Calcutta." Obviously the difficulty of fighting rings varies but little in the different ports of the Far East.

**POLICE COURT.**

Thursday, 16th May.

BEFORE MR. HAZELAND.

**BIG SEIZURE OF ARMS.**

Mo Kwong, arms dealer, 286, Queen's Road West, who was arrested by Sergeant Watt on the 14th inst., was brought up on remand charged with the unlawful possession of 500 rifles, 120 revolvers, 39 cases and 1,000 rounds of ammunition, and a quantity of caps and bayonets, without a licence from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

The defendant's licence, it appeared, expired on the 10th inst., and was not renewed.

He was fined \$10, but no order was made for the forfeiture of the arms.

**IMPUDENT THEFT.**

A Chinese milkman with the Dairy Farm Company, accompanied by a friend, went on Wednesday afternoon to a shop in Jervois Street, where he bought a jacket. On Wednesday afternoon to a shop in Jervois Street, where he bought a jacket. He snatched the jacket from him, and near the Ko Shing Theatre it was snatched from him by one of four coolies, who handed the article to a confederate, both then taking to their heels. The owner of the jacket was able to arrest the coolie who snatched the jacket, and gave him into custody.

His Worship sentenced him to one month's hard labour.

BEFORE MR. KEMP.

**WATCH SNATCHING.**

A scavenger with the 3rd Madras Light Infantry was watching a Chinese festival at Yamat on the afternoon of the 15th inst. Suddenly he jerked a jerk at the pocket containing his watch, and, on clapping his hand to it, found that the timepiece was gone. He observed a suspicious-looking Chinaman elbowing his way out of the crowd, and immediately made after and arrested him. The suspect vehemently protested his innocence when the Indian explained his reasons for detaining him, and made a grab at the pocket of another Chinaman whom he accused of having stolen the watch. In the midst of the scuffle Sergeant MacSwain arrived, and both men were taken into custody. The watch was found on neither of them, and had presumably been passed to a confederate in the crowd.

When charged, the first defendant persisted in his statement that the second defendant had stolen the watch.

His Worship, however, disagreed on that point with the first defendant, whom he sentenced to two months' imprisonment; the second was discharged. Both had previous convictions against them.

**OPINION PROSECUTION.**

Leung Sni, a ship's cook, was convicted of the unlawful possession of seven times containing 35 taels of prepared opium, and was fined \$500 or four months' imprisonment. He went to prison.

**THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW DEFENDED.**

The driver of rickshas No. 619 has a poor conception of the majesty of the law. On Wednesday afternoon D.F.W. Superintendent Badley, who wanted to go to Wan Chai, halled him, but the coolie walked unheeding on. Mr. Badley stopped the ricksha and got in, but his independent driver flatly refused to get between the shafts.

His conduct cost him \$5, the price being fixed by the magistrate.

**UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.**

Leung A Fook and Wu Fat, of no occupation and no fixed abode, were charged on remand with unlawful possession, the first defendant of a silver watch valued at \$40 and \$8 in money, and the second of a silk handkerchief of the value of \$8 and \$5.35 in money. They pleaded not guilty.

From the evidence of Leung it appeared that he arrested the second defendant in a pawnshop, where the latter was about to pledge the watch. The defendant told the leung that his uncle had given him the watch to pawn, and said the address of his relative was 36, Queen's Road. On going there the leung saw the defendant, who explained that he had commissioned the second defendant to pledge the watch, which was bought in Macao for \$8. The defendants were taken to the police station and searched, when the money mentioned in the charge was found in their possession.

The charge against the second defendant was withdrawn; that against the first defendant was modified to one of unlawful possession of the watch, for which he was fined \$50 or 14 days' hard labour. He went to prison.

**TELEGRAMS.****"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.**

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

**MUNICIPAL FREEDOM.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

**THE CRISIS IN CHINA.**

SHANGHAI, 16th May, 7.42 p.m.

**THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.**

HSIANTU DESPATCHES STATE THAT THE

OF THE IMPERIAL COURT IS PERFECT.

THE GRAND COUNCIL PROPOSES TO PAY THE

INDEMNITY BY AN INCREASE OF THE CUSTOMS

TARIFF, NOT BY THE SALT GABELLE.

THE EMPEROR'S RETURN.

ALL THE CHINESE AND MANCHU OFFICIALS AND

MERCHANTS IN PEKING ARE SENDING A MEMORIAL

TO THE EMPEROR, URGING HIM TO RETURN.

**REUTER'S SERVICE.**

LONDON, 13th May.

**SPEECH BY LORD SALISB**

made a large seizure of spurious condensed milk. As you say it has not come too soon.

Down in Macao here it is just the same, several shops exhibiting this rubbish as genuine milk, and a person cannot tell the difference until the tin is opened. The kind that seems to be generally abused is the Made in England brand.

No doubt it all comes from the one place where the forgers have all the implements necessary. There is no doubt that other food stuffs are made up in the same way.

Such a thing deserves one of the heaviest penalties the law can give, and it is to be hoped that the Sanitary Board will meet with great success. Thanking you in anticipation, yours etc.

H. H.

#### HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. F. H. May being in the chair. There were also present Lieutenant Colonel Hughes, Dr. Bell (Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer), Mr. Brown (Ragidur General) Mr. E. Osborne, Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

DUMPING INFANTS OUTSIDE CONVENTS.

The Secretary read an extract from His Excellency the Governor's minute, dated 7th inst., on the subject of the dumping of moribund infants outside the doors of convents. His Excellency wrote: "There might be a compulsory registration of infants received and death certificate, involving a further increase of the medical staff."

Mr. Brewin intimated—"I believe that sometime before 1891 this question attracted the attention of the Sanitary Department, and a committee reported on it. Can the report be found, and attached to these papers?"

The SECRETARY stated that he had made search for the report which had been referred to in Mr. Brewin's minute but had been unable to find it.

Dr. CLARK said he should like to say with reference to the question of dumping dead bodies in the streets, or placing infants outside the doors of convents, that it seemed to him, in the first place, they wanted the better carrying out of their existing laws. Last year there were 1,378 deaths of infants under one year old, and there were 978 births registered. That, of course, ignoring altogether the children who happened to survive for a longer period than one year, showed that at least many of the births which occurred within the colony were not registered at all, and he thought they should take some steps to ensure a better and more perfect registration of infants, because it stood to reason that if they knew of the existence of those infants, they would be in a better position to protect their lives than they were at the present moment. Then there was the question of the registration of infants, and from that followed the supervision of the little ones after birth, instead of waiting till they reached the convents. In his opinion they wanted to have what he himself, felt inclined to call "Female Visitors," very much in the same way as they had female Sanitary Inspectors, who would go round to the houses of the poorer Chinese and exercise some sort of supervision over them. Those visitors could see that the births were registered, and look out that the law was fully carried out in that respect. He thought that respectable young Portuguese women, or women of other nationalities, could do the work. It would not be a very great expense to the Government, and the return would be very considerable. He also thought there was another question which they must consider, and that was, the registration of Chinese midwives. It would be in the recollection of some of the members of the Board that in January, 1890, he submitted a report in which he recommended the registration of midwives. He then said: "The registration of native midwives was urged by me in my report of January, 1890, for the death rate among the infant population of the colony is one of the most alarming features of our mortality statistics, and although it would appear that much greater difficulty will be experienced in reaching those midwives than is likely to occur in the case of the so-called doctors, yet I am convinced that strict supervision of this branch of medical practice is urgently needed, and that by a little judicious control the infant death rate of the colony can be materially diminished."

That report was considered by the Board on 30th January, 1890, when the following resolution was adopted—

"That the report be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary for the information of the Government, together with an expression of the Board's opinion that the proposed system of registration is a matter which deserves the early attention of the Government."

It was needless for him to remind them that at present the midwives in the Colony were not registered. Certain difficulties were found to exist, which at that time were considered to be insurmountable, but he (Dr. Clark) now thought the time had arrived when they should secure registration, and having once secured that, then he would suggest the payment of a small fee to the midwives, say 50 cents, for giving notification of birth, and the infliction of a penalty if those who failed to notify any birth to the proper authorities. If any midwife could be proved to have attended a birth of an infant, and not within, say a fortnight, given notice of it, then, he (Dr. Clark) thought a penalty should be inflicted. That would go in some way towards enabling them to exercise some sort of supervision over the infants in the Colony. At the present moment they had no supervision, or any exact particulars as to the number of births or deaths. The infants were handed over to the door of convents and received with thanks; if they lived they were imprisoned. He thought that they might without bringing the power of the law to bear, ask or urge the convent people to give them particulars of the children they received, and, he thought, in some cases, legal proceedings might be taken against the parents where neglect could be proved. He (Dr. Clark) had suggested in his annual report for last year that the bodies of all persons who died in the convents should be sent for proper medical examination. Many of the infants were brought in, in a moribund condition, and the doctor was not in a position to say what it was suffering from. If a proper examination was made they would be able to prove their statistics, and in some cases be in a position to proceed against the parents for criminal neglect. Those were the suggestions which he had to make, and he was prepared to move:

(1) That no person be permitted to practise as a midwife in this colony without a licence from the Registrar General.

(2) That a small fee be paid to midwives for every birth reported by them to the Registrar General.

(3) That the Board recommend the Government to obtain the services of some three or four female visitors whose duties should be to visit Chinese family houses of the poorer class,

and exercise some supervision over the care of small infants.

He (Dr. Clark) might say in connection with these poorer classes that they welcomed the visits of women far sooner than they would a Sanitary Inspector in uniform. The recent lamentable accident has showed how scared the Chinese became on the arrival of an Inspector in uniform in their buildings. The female visitors would dispense with all uniforms. They could go round as a sort of "District Visitors," such as they did at home, and he was quite sure they would do a great work among the poorer Chinese. Again he would move:

(4) That the conveniences required to keep a register of all infants received by them, and to obtain as much information as possible concerning them.

(5) That the bodies of all persons dying in the convents be removed to the public mortuary for medical examination.

Dr. BELL remarked that there was a great difficulty about defining midwives. What was a midwife in China? Did they consider anybody who came along and took out a certificate as a midwife? Immediately they sanctioned that kind of thing they would constantly come across cases in which there were some trouble, as those people had no training, and when they happened to be prosecuted, and when they got into the box, and said "We did our best," there would be no result. The trouble was to define a midwife, for they had no place to train them in Hongkong. Some cases which had come under his notice were too awful for words. That was the trouble in England, how to define such women. Once they licensed people of that sort, the so-called midwives would run about and do as they liked, saying they had their license to do it—it would not benefit the Chinese, as far as midwifery was concerned.

Mr. BREWIN intimated—"I believe that sometime before 1891 this question attracted the attention of the Sanitary Department, and a committee reported on it. Can the report be found, and attached to these papers?"

The SECRETARY read a minute from His Excellency the Governor in which the opinion was expressed that among possible preventives to disease public health was of great and pressing importance. His Excellency added that he had directed the Acting Director of Public Works to erect mounds in various parts of the Colony, and he thought they were equally necessary of Hungarians and Russians, and the people should have an opportunity of washing themselves with hot water. He had also requested the D.P.W. to give an estimate of the cost in order that a Financial Minute might be prepared. He had no doubt that the committee would approve, but the matter was pressing.

LIMEWASHING.

The limewashing return for the past fortnight showed that 2,356 houses had been cleansed.

THE HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The mortality statistics for the whole Colony for the week ended 27th April, 1901, was reported to be 23.1, as against 23.3 for the corresponding week of last year. That of 4th May, 1901, was 23.1, as against 23.8 in the corresponding period of last year.

MEAL OF MACAO.

Dr. CLARK reported to the Board that plague was increasing in Macao. The ordinary death rate in the Portuguese Colony for the week ended 4th May, 1901, was 29.1. There were 17 deaths returned from last week. They could insist upon medical inspection of all arrivals from Macao.

Dr. BELL remarked that scarcely any one left Macao feeling ill; they preferred to stay there rather than leave for Hongkong. He had had some experience of that. For two years he had put two passengers coming over in line, and had examined them with very little result, for he never saw a man in a bad state. He did not see the use of insisting upon a medical examination from places like Macao and Canton. It was a lot of extra work for absolutely no use whatever.

The Hon. F. H. May remarked that it was not only the *Hongkong* that they would have to overturn, but all the junks besides.

Mr. BREWIN—"And if they got a case of plague they throw it overboard."

A "BACKYARD" APPLICATION.

The SECRETARY submitted a letter which had been received from Mr. L. P. Sam Woo, the owner of the house No. 175, Queen's Road Central, submitting the building plans and applying for exemption as far as regards the "backyard."

THE "HEALTH" REPORT.

The SECRETARY read the following minute from the Colonial Secretary on the subject of the Health Officer's report for 1900:—"The Medical Officer of Health reports that the deaths among Chinese from chest diseases was heavier among the boat population than on land. This does not agree with the following paragraph in which he emphasizes, in the somewhat sensational manner in which that report was prepared, the statement that the proportion of deaths from respiratory diseases which is stated as 5.1 per 1,000 is intimately associated with overcrowding, and insanitary dwellings. I find further that, as shown in the appendix, the deaths from respiratory disease among the non-Chinese was 5.69 per 1,000. I should like to have an explanation of this."

A letter from Dr. Clark in reply to this minute was submitted, in which the Medical Officer of Health said that "The number of deaths of Chinese from chest diseases was 845 and 61.4 per cent. of the total deaths from the respiratory disease. That phthisis was intimately associated with overcrowding, and insanitary conditions had been established beyond any possibility of doubt, and the mortality figures of the Colony bore out the statement."

To deal first with the different nationalities the deaths from phthisis last year were as follows:—

Army, 2 ... out of a population of 2,568

Navy, 1 ... 3.10

Mercantile marine, 5 ... 9.90

Resident civil community, 20 ... 8.40

The cases from the mercantile marine could not fairly be regarded as of local origin, being persons who were unable to proceed further on their journey, and were constantly left here by steamers passing through the port.

Twenty deaths, therefore, remain out of a population of 8,140, which represents a phthisis death rate of 2.45 per 1,000.

Dr. Clark intimated—"Refuse."

The Hon. F. H. May intimated—"I agree with the M. O. H."

Dr. CLARK formally moved the rejection of the application.

Mr. BREWIN seconded, and the motion was carried.

THE SIEGE TRAIN.

The Board declared the Siege Train cattle free from infection.

That was all the business.

space, and would contain three or four individuals which he (Dr. Clark) was sure was a greater degree of overcrowding than existed even in the coolie lodging-houses above.

That was no new theory as to the causation of phthisis by overcrowding on shipboard, for precisely the same conditions prevailed in the old mercantile marine, and the same results followed, and it was only of recent years that the improved sanitary condition of the fleet of merchant ships had led to a reduction in the mortality from phthisis, among the sailors.

He (Dr. Clark) therefore submitted:—

(1) That phthisis is intimately associated with overcrowding and insanitary conditions.

(2) That the greater amount of phthisis among the boat population than among the land population is occasioned by the greater degree of overcrowding to which they are subjected at night.

(3) That phthisis exists among the coloured races in this Colony to at least as great an extent as among the Chinese, because they live under the same sanitary conditions."

The correspondence was laid upon the table.

THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BATHES.

The SECRETARY read a minute from His Excellency the Governor in which the opinion was expressed that among possible preventives to disease public health was of great and pressing importance. His Excellency added that he had directed the Acting Director of Public Works to erect mounds in various parts of the Colony, and he thought they were equally necessary of Hungarians and Russians, and the people should have an opportunity of washing themselves with hot water. He had also requested the D.P.W. to give an estimate of the cost in order that a Financial Minute might be prepared.

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THE SIEGE TRAIN.

The Board declared the Siege Train cattle free from infection.

That was all the business.

JELEBU MINING AND TRADING CO., LIMITED.

The ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at noon on the 9th Inst., at the office of the General Agents, Messrs. Syme and Co., Singapore, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report and accounts for the half-year ended February 18th, 1901.

There were present Mr. A. Barker (Chairman), Messrs. T. J. Van Aalst and Nathan (Directors), and Messrs. Ewald, Scott Russell, Ditz, and others.

The Chairman having read the notice calling the meeting, the minutes of the last ordinary meeting were read and confirmed, and the adoption of the Directors' Report and accounts for the last half year was moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Ewald, and passed unanimously.

In moving the adoption of the above report, Mr. Barker remarked that during the past six months work at both the Ein and Glami lodges had been pushed forward vigorously, but they had been hampered by their extremely imperfect winding gear, which had only permitted stone being taken from the surface, it being impossible to have taken it from a lower depth. Now, however, two new sets of winding gear had been purchased, and they had already been shipped to Seremban, and as soon as these were erected and in working order it would be possible to get stone from the bottom, and to go on in a very much improved manner.

With twenty head of stampa in working order

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

**T**HIS will be a HOCKEY MATCH at Kowloon, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), commencing at 5 P.M., between the OFFICERS, R.A. and the INDIAN BRIGADE.

The OFFICERS, R.A., will be AT HOME to their Friends.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1901. [1275]

## MARINE FRANCAISE.

ESCADRE DE L'EXTREME-ORIENT.

## AVIS.

**I**L sera procédé le Lundi, 20 Mai, 1901, à 9 heures du matin, au Consulat de France à Hongkong, à l'adjudication de la fourniture de (Vivres Frais) (Pain, Viande-fraîche de Boeuf, Boeufs Vivants, Oeufs Frais, Lait Frais, Lait Condensé, Volailles Vivantes, Eau Douce, Fourrage) à livrer aux bateaux de l'Escadre de l'Extrem-Orient, pendant la durée d'un an.

Les personnes qui désireraient soumissionner devront au Consulat avec le modèle de soumission un exemplaire du cahier des charges relatifs à la fourniture.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1901. [1272]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**T**HE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 18th May, 1901, at Noon, at his Sales Room, Duddell Street.

JAPANESE SILK EMBROIDERED and PAINTED 4-FOLD SCREENS, PORCELAIN VASES, FLOWER POTS with STANDS, BASKET WARE, &c. &c.

On View on day of Sale.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1901. [1277]

BATU KAWAN SUGAR CULTIVATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

DIRECTORS:

FRANCIS LINSTEAD, Esq. (Messrs. Linstead & Davis).

HON. CATHICK PAUL CHATER, C.M.G.

ROBERT G. SHEWAN, Esq. (Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.).

DAVID ELLSWORTH BROWN, Esq.

CAPITAL:—\$400,000

in \$100 Shares of \$50 each.

Payable \$50 per Share on application on 30th May, 1901.

Of the Capital \$100,000 has been taken up in Penang, \$150,000 in Hongkong, and the Balance \$150,000 is offered to the public.

THIS Company is being formed for the purpose of acquiring as a going concern the Valuable Property known as the BATU KAWAN ESTATE situated in Province Wellesley, in the Straits Settlements, and containing and extending the Cultivation of Sugar-cane and other produce.

The property has been cultivated and worked as a Sugar Estate for many years, and the present proprietors are now offering the Estate for sale for private financial reasons.

For Prospects and full particulars, apply to Messrs. LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, General Managers, or to

Messrs. DEACON & HASTINGS, Hongkong, Solicitors.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Company's Bankers, the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong. [1276]

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's New Steamship

"DIAMANTE."

Captain A. Ramsey, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 17th May, at Noon.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with the Electric Light.

A Doctor is carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1901. [1270]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Second Steamship

"KASUGA MARU."

3,873 tons gross, Captain H. Fraser, will be despatched for the above port on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.

This new Mail steamer is specially constructed for service in the Tropics, and is provided with superior accommodation and with all modern fittings and improvements for the safety and comfort of Passengers. Electric Light and Refrigerator. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Return Tickets issued by this Company are available for return by steamers of the other Lines.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1901. [1274]

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRANI"

will be despatched for the above port on or above 25th June, 1901.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1901. [1273]

NOTICE.

TO THE PUBLIC AND OFFICERS OF SHIPS.

When in MOJI go to THE AMERICAN HOUSE, Where good European Accommodation can be obtained at Yen 5 per day.

Address—NISHI-HON-MACHI, ITCHOME, MOJI, 17th January, 1901.

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 18th May, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF SILK TAPESTRIES & EMBROIDERIES. These SILKS are all made on the Imperial Looms at Soochow and Hangchow for Imperial use, and were stored in the Imperial Household Godown, Peking.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1901. [1264]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 266.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the Offices of the Public Works Department, on MONDAY, the 20th day of MAY, 1901, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command, T. SERcombe SMITH, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 4th May, 1901. [1242]

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 20th day of MAY, 1901, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Macdonnell Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from the 18th day of January, 1899.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements.	Content in Square ft.	Annual Rent	Last Price	N.S.W.			
						N.	S.	E.	W.
1,036	Macdonnell Road	73° 0' 73° 3' 50' 30'	2,360	20	473				

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the proposed Sale by Public Auction, for and on Account of the Concerned, at the Sales Rooms of MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of the British Steamer "SOBRAON,"

7,832 Tons Gross, 4,111 Tons Net, as she now lies on the TUNG YING ISLAND (recently stranded).

The steamer with her GEAR, TACKLE, ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY, and APPURTENANCES now on Board, and about 1,200 Tons of COAL in her Tanks will be put up in ONE LOT.

That portion of her CARGO remaining on Board, and consisting of about

125 Bales SKINS, 160 Cases BRISTLES, 250 Bales STRAW BRAID, 60 HIDES,

50 Packages WAX, FEATHERS, JUTE, GALLNUTS, COTTON,

100 MERCANDISE (Various), all, more or less, in a SECOND LOT, and ONE BOILER, sent from Shanghai for Salvage Purposes, and now on the Steamer's Deck, in a THIRD LOT.

TERMS:—Cash on the fall of the hammer, when the steamer, the Cargo remaining on Board, and the Boiler last mentioned, will be at the RISK of the RESPECTIVE PURCHASERS.

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1901. [1233]

NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Cargo remaining on Board the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "SOBRAON," recently stranded on TUNG YING ISLAND, and consisting of about

125 Bales SKINS, 160 Cases BRISTLES, 250 Bales STRAW BRAID, 60 HIDES,

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H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG, 13th May, 1901. [1234]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been instructed to Sell by Public Auction, under Bill of Sale, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May (instead of as previously advertised), Of the Yamato Police Station, where she now lies, the PASSENGER STEAM LAUNCH "NAM CHOW," Built in 1892.

For further Particulars, Terms and Conditions of Sale, apply to

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1901. [1240]

FOR SALE.

RURAL BUILDING LOT 103, BAKER ROAD.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO. LIMITED.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1901.

## TO LET.

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in RIFTON TERRACE.

HOUSES at LEIGHTON HILL.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1901. [1265]

## TO LET.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED to

30th April, 1902, No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, MOUNT KELLETT, PEAK.

Apply to—

MAJOR ST. JOHN, R.A.

At above Residence.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1901. [1267]

## TO LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board.

Apply to Mrs. MATHER,

2, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1893. [1268]

## BOAED AND RESIDENCE.

M. B. SIDNEY JEFFREY,

"VERITAS,"

BEACH ROAD WEST,

FELIXSTOWE, SUFFOLK,

ENGLAND.

HONGKONG  
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
The only office in China having European  
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

## BUILDERS

KANG ON,  
Contractor : 39, D'Aguilar Street. Local  
and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick  
and Granite.  
Mechanics engaged, Estimates given.

## CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &amp;c.

THE PHARMACY,  
10, Queen's Road Central. Family and  
Dispensing Chemists, Wines, Spirits and  
Cigars.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
Chemists and Druggists, High-class Aera-  
ted Waters Dealers in Photographic  
Requisites, Queen's Road.

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1839.  
Every Household Requisite. Depot for  
Eastern Kodak Film and Accessories;  
17a, Queen's Road Central.

## JEWELER

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS,  
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40,  
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also  
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Mexico.

## PHOTOGRAPHERS

A FONG,  
The largest and most complete Studio in  
Hongkong. Established 1859. Views,  
Enlargements, Ivory Miniatures, Oil  
Paintings, &c.; Ice House Street.

MEI CHEUNG,  
Ice House Street, Top Floor. Permanent  
Enlargements, Views, &c.; Development  
Works, Amateurs' Requisites.

M. MUMBYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.  
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and  
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done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's  
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FROM  
PORTSMOUTH  
TO  
PEKING  
VIA  
LADYSMITH

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## ILLUSTRATED WITH FOUR MAPS.

## CONTENTS.—

From England to the Cape, and Crossing the  
Line.—The Naval Brigade in South Africa  
(Boer War, 1899-1900)—Off to the Front  
(Congo)—Sipio Kop—Vaal Kraantj—  
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Hongkong, 18th March, 1901. [782]

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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1899. [802]

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A NEW MATERIAL IN THE ARTS—PSYCHOLOGY  
OF THE ALCOHOL HABIT—ROTATION BY  
ELECTRIC SPARKS—SATURN'S SIZE—BUT-  
TERFLIES FOR PARKS—AN INGENIOUS  
SPIDER—PEAT WOOD—A RARE QUADRUPED  
—HEAT-RESISTING FLEXIBLE TUBING—  
WATER VAPORE FORMATION IN COOLING  
SUNS—ELECTRIC ARC AS A MUSICAL  
INSTRUMENT—WHAT IS HUNGER?

Vitrified quartz is slowly coming into use  
for scientific apparatus. This material is pre-  
pared by repeatedly heating quartz to redness  
in a crucible and plunging it into water, and in  
it a great difficulty of working quartz—that  
of splintering on heating—is overcome. The  
substance is built up into tubes, etc., bit by bit,  
only the small portion in the hottest part of a  
blowpipe flame being fused at once. The  
material combines the useful properties of  
platinum and glass, being only moderately  
softened at the melting point of platinum,  
and having the advantage over glass of  
being so little affected by changes of tem-  
perature that red-hot vessels may be plunged  
into cold water or even liquid air without injury.

The electric arc as a musical instrument has  
been studied by Mr. W. Duddell, a London  
electrician. Solid, homogeneous arc-light car-  
bons proved to be capable of emitting musical  
sounds, but the cored carbons were absolutely  
silent. The sound was varied by a shunt placed  
across the carbons, this having the same effect  
as the fingers and keys upon a flute. To  
illustrate a lecture, four arcs were arranged in  
series to increase the intensity of the sound,  
and, by varying the self-induction and capacity  
in the shunt circuit by means of a keyboard of  
two octaves, the experimenter was able to play  
a popular air. The electric arc was also made  
to serve as a telephone receiver.

The sensation of hunger has not been easy  
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Craving for alcohol seems to be much more  
rare than is generally believed, Mr. G. E. Part-  
ridge having found no evidence of it in 53 out  
of 65 cases of drunkenness. The chief cause of  
drinking is a social one—desire for increasing  
companionship and putting off reserve, and for  
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unusual strain. Tests of the effect of small  
doses of alcohol on mental and muscular working  
power generally showed an increase for half an  
hour to two hours, but this was followed by a  
decrease.

In a new automatic fire-alarm an undue rise  
of temperature in the building closes the circuit  
of an electric battery, and this sets fire to a  
Bengal light conspicuously displayed on a  
cornice or other place on the outside.

A curious propulsion by electric sparks has  
been recorded by Mr. Alfred G. Dell. In his  
experiments, he has supported a shellacked disc  
of miles on a vertical axis, placing it close above  
the spark-gap of an induction coil, and has  
found a tendency of the disc to rotate when  
sparks are passed beneath one edge. The  
phenomenon—and especially the direction of  
rotation—seems to be greatly affected by the  
amount of moisture in the air. No satisfactory  
explanation has been reached, as it appears that  
a variety of causes—including bombardment  
by negatively electrified particles, as in the  
Crookes tube—might be made to account for  
the motion.

Recent measurements of Saturn show that  
the outer ring, with a total width of 11,859  
miles, has an external diameter of 173,299 miles.  
The central ring, 17,180 miles wide, is 145,830  
miles in outside diameter. The planet's  
equatorial diameter is 74,950 miles; polar dia-  
meter, 67,360 miles. The diameter of satellite  
Titan is 2,100 miles. Saturn's mean density  
is calculated to be 0.679 that of water.

Caterpillar plagues have no terrors for the  
well-known publisher who has proposed rearing  
butterflies in the London parks. The Peacock,  
Red Admiral and Tortoiseshell butterflies have  
been selected, and it is said that these species  
will require simple plantations of the common  
stinging nettle. It is urged that the presence  
of these beautiful insects will please the eye  
and prove very gratifying to naturalists.

The unique observation has been made in  
Western Australia of a trap-door spider that  
utilized in its building operations a shilling it  
had found. The coin formed a nest lid for the  
creature's burrow, and on top was covered only  
with silk thread, but underneath had the usual  
convex coating of mud and silk. The typical  
door of these nests consists of earth-pellets stuck  
together with silk.

On account of a pain in the stomach, which  
at times was nearly unbearable, I got but little  
sleep. One after another I consulted five  
doctors, none of whom did me any good. In  
this state I remained five years, suffering be-  
yond all I am able to set forth in writing or in  
peach.

"Then I read of Mother Seigel's Syrup and  
got a bottle from Mr. Roberts, the Chemist at  
Llanfairfechan. That single bottle relieved me.  
I could eat and sleep better, and began to  
have the natural use of my legs. Under the  
influence of this medicine it was not long before  
all pain left me and I could walk with ease."

Besides this especial benefit my general  
health was better than it had been for many  
years. Thanks to Mother Seigel's wonderful  
remedy I am now in good health. (Mrs.)  
Catherine Jones, Orient House, Llanfairfechan,  
North Wales, June 30, 1893.

Our correspondent had been afflicted with  
indigestion—often called chronic dyspepsia  
when it lasts long enough. The acid poisons  
created by this had reached every part of her  
body. Between the want of nourishment and  
the effect of the poisons the nerves of motion  
and the nerves of sensation were starved and  
disordered. Hence the sleeplessness, the agony  
in the hip (probably sciatica), and the difficulty  
in walking. Her escape from worse troubles  
was providential indeed.

As has been said, the source of the ailments  
which so pained and distressed this lady was  
the diseased digestive organs—especially the  
stomach and liver. They supply the elements  
of life and health; and when they are out of  
order the body languishes and cries out in its  
misery, like one in a dungeon without food or  
drink. The virtue of Mother Seigel's Syrup  
resides in its power to rectify the digestion,  
which is practically the chief thing to do. [60]

A rubber tubing that is not readily damaged  
by heat has been brought out by a firm near  
Berlin. The ordinary tubing is given a covering  
of asbestos, which, in turn, is coated with  
incumbent paint, and such tubes are not  
liable to injury from accidental contact with  
flame or hot dishes. The tubing remains  
pliable, and may be cut as before.

On the cooling of such hot stars as our sun,  
M. J. Janssen points out, there must come a  
point at which the hydrogen and oxygen will  
suddenly combine. The union would bring an  
enormous and sudden increase of temperature  
and of light, and this is suggested as a possible  
explanation of the new star in Perseus. The  
rays of the spectrum should be greatly enlarged  
just as has been observed.

The cooling arc as a musical instrument has  
been studied by Mr. W. Duddell, a London  
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## VESSELS ON THE BEACH.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM	OUTWARDS.	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"ACHILLES"	On 18th May.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"PROMETHEUS"	On 29th May.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"GLAUCUS"	On 11th June.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"ALCINOUS"	On 14th June.	

FOR	HOMEWARDS.	STEAMERS	TO DATE
LONDON	"CALCHAS"	On 28th May.	
LONDON	"DARDANUS"	On 11th June.	
LONDON	"MACHAON"	On 25th June.	
LONDON	"PROMETHEUS"	On 9th July.	

For Freight, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS O. S. S. CO. [15]

Hongkong, 20th April, 1901.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO DATE
AMOY and SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG"	On 19th May.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & NEW CHWANG	"NANCHANG"	On 19th May.
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 21st May.
POR DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOTONTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 10th June.
MANILA	"CHANGSHA"	On 10th June.

\* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS. [16]

Hongkong, 13th May, 1901.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.	
HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yo-kohama, and Honolulu)	SATURDAY, May 18, 1901, at DAYLIGHT.
TUESDAY, June 11, 1901, at NOON.	
AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yo-kohama, and Honolulu)	THURSDAY, July 4, 1901, at NOON.

THE Twin-Screw Steamship

"HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 18th May, 1901, at DAYLIGHT, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of 24 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have the option of San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

GEORGE ECKLEY,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, 24th April, 1901. [17]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

The Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s forthcoming service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from GEORGE TOWN for CAPE PORTS every fortnight. For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED,

General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## U. S. MAIL LINES.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE  
VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

## VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"CHINA"	SATURDAY, 25th May, at NOON.
"DORIC"	SATURDAY, 1st June, at NOON.
"PERU"	TUESDAY, 18th June, at NOON.
"COPTIC"	THURSDAY, 27th June, at NOON.
"CITY OF PEKING"	SATURDAY, 13th July, at NOON.
"GAELIC"	TUESDAY, 23rd July, at NOON.

THE P. M. Co.'s Steamship "CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, United States and Europe.

Steamers of these lines pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail route from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of 24 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passenger holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special Rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service officials located in Asia, and to European officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN POINTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic officials of Governments of China and Japan.

RETURN PASSAGE.—Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full first-class fare from ports of call in the Orient to the United States, Canada or Europe, and re-embark at San Francisco or Honolulu for the return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. of port of embarkation.

Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full-class fare from the United States, Canada or Europe, to a port of call in Japan or China and re-embark at such port of call for return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare to San Francisco or Honolulu.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or Parcel (valued at \$100 gold or over) destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Companies' Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for Cargo or Parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100 U.S. gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to H. A. BITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1901. [17]

## THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

## FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

## THE Company's Steamship

## "ANPING MARU"

Captain S. Atsumi, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1901. [17]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

## "BENGAL"

Captain S. Barcham, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th May, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transhipment.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to H. A. BITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1901. [17]

## THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAIWANFOO.

## THE Company's Steamship

## "AKASHI MARU"

Captain K. Sudzuki, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1901. [18]

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through

Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

## "EASTERN"

Captain E. Ellis, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 5 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Natal*, with the French Mail of the 10th April, will leave Saigon to-day, the 17th inst., at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 20th inst. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 16th March.

The *Dore*, with the American Mail of the 21st ult., left Yokohama on Thursday, the 16th inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 24th inst.

## MAILS WILL CLOSE.

## FOR

## PER

## DAY AND HOUR.

Canton		Friday, 17th, 7.30 A.M.			
Manila		Friday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.			
Nagasaki and Yokohama		Friday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.			
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma		Friday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.			
Manila		Friday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.			
Swatow and Amoy		Friday, 17th, Noon			
Tientsin		Friday, 17th, 1.15 P.M.			
Hankow		Friday, 17th, 2.00 P.M.			
Chusan		Friday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.			
Kwang		Friday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.			
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Portland (Oregon)		Friday, 17th, 4.00 P.M.			
Shanghai		Friday, 17th,			
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO					
Canton		Registration ... 4.45 P.M.			
Singapore, Penang and Rangoon		Letters ... 5.00 P.M.			
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Newchang		Friday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.			
Kamchuk and Samshui		Saturday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.			
Hongay		Saturday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.			
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui		Saturday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.			
Amoy and Shanghai		Sunday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.			
EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin.					
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)					
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta					
Manila					
Kobe and Yokohama					
Singapore, Samarang and Sourabaya					
EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin.					
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)					
EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin.					
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)					
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C.					
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)					
EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin.					
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)					
TO-MORROW.					
Sale, Japanese Ware, Sales Rooms, Mr. Gee. P. Lamont, noon.					
Sales, Silk Tapestries, Sales Rooms, Messrs. Hughes and Hough, 2.30 p.m.					
COMMERCIAL.					
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.					
THURSDAY, 16th May.					
ON LONDON.—					
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11				
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11				
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11				
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11				
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/11				
ON PARIS.—					
Bank Bills, on demand	2.47				
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.51				
ON GERMANY.—	2.01				
NEW YORK.—					
Bank Bills, on demand	47				
Credits, 60 days' sight	48				
ON BOMBAY.—					
Telegraphic Transfer	147				
Bank, on demand	147				
ON CALCUTTA.—					
Telegraphic Transfer	147				
Bank, on demand	147				
ON SHANGHAI.—					
Bank, at sight	72				
Private, 30 days' sight	73				
ON YOKOHAMA.—					
On demand	3 p.c. pm.				
ON MANILA.—					
On demand	2 p.c. pm.				
ON SINGAPORE.—					
On demand	4 p.c. pm.				
ON BATAVIA.—					
On demand	117				
ON HAITHONG.—					
On demand	21 p.c. pm.				
ON SAIGON.—					
On demand	2 p.c. pm.				
ON BANGKOK.—					
On demand	60				
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.08				
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	852				
BAR SILVER, per oz.	272				
OPUM.					
Quotations are:— Allowable net to 1 catty.					
Malva New ..... \$830 to — per picul.					
Malva Old ..... \$840 to \$850					
Malva Old ..... \$860 to \$870					
P. P. wrapped ..... \$820 to —					
Persian fine quality \$850 to —					
Persian extra fine ..... — to —					
Patum New ..... — to —					
Banaras New ..... — to —					
Banaras Old ..... — to —					
VESSELS EXPECTED.					
THE FRENCH MAIL.					
The M. M. steamer <i>Natal</i> , with the next outward French mail, left Saigon on the 17th inst., at 11 a.m., for this port.					
THE AMERICAN MAIL.					
The O. & O. steamer <i>Dore</i> , with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 25th ult., via Honolulu, has arrived at Yokohama, and left for this port on the 16th inst., a.m., via Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai.					
The P. P. steamer <i>Peru</i> , with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 11th inst.					
THE CANADIAN MAIL.					
The C. P. R. steamer <i>Empress of China</i> left Vancouver on Tuesday, the 7th inst., for this port via the usual Japanese ports of call.					
MERCHANT STEAMERS.					
The Austrian Lloyd's steamer <i>Midoponeo</i> left Singapore for this port on the 10th inst., p.m.					
The N. Y. K. steamer <i>Mitsie Maru</i> (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 11th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 17th inst.					
The N. L. steamer <i>Nurnberg</i> , from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 11th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 17th inst.					
The steamer <i>Achilles</i> left Singapore for this port on the 13th inst., and may be expected here on the 18th inst.					
The "Boo" Line steamer <i>Bengloa</i> , from Antwerp and London, left Singapore for this port on the 13th inst.					
PRINTING.					
MACHINE.					
PRINTING A SHEET 27 BY 40 INCHES.					
THIS machine is in good condition, and is being sold, as it has been replaced with a larger and quicker machine.					
Apply—					
MANAGER,					
Hongkong Daily Press Office.					
Hongkong, 1st April, 1901.					
JOINT STOCK SHARES.					
HONGKONG, 10th May					
STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	ISSUE V'LUE.	Paid Up.	LAST DIVIDEND.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
BANKS.					
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	30/-div. 10/-bonus= \$10.20 for half year ended 31/12/00	355 p. c. pr. = \$684. London 403.
Bank of China & Japan, Ltd.	100,875	28	24	None	21.00
Do. Deferred	1,250	21	21	25.00	25.00
National Bank of China, Ltd.	10,070 A	24	24	3/1 for 1899	27, buyers
Do. Founders' Shares	26,955 B	210	210	3/1 at 21= \$1.50 for '99	27, sellers
Do. 750 A	41	41	None	16, sellers	
MARINE INSURANCES.					
Union Ins. Society, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	40 p. ct.= \$20 for 1899	\$22, buyers
China Traders Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$88.33	\$25	10 p. ct. for 1899-1900	\$28, buyers
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$100	25	5 p. ct.= £1.50 on account of 1900	£1.80, buyers
Yangtze Ins. Assn., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$80	3/2=20 p. ct. for 1899	\$125, buyers
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	3/2=12 p. ct. for 1899	\$180, sales
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	\$20	5 p. cent. for 1895	nominis
FIRE INSURANCES.					
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$70	24/-for 1899	\$260, sales
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	36/-for 1899	\$874.
SHIPPING.					
Hongkong, Canton and Macao S. E. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1.20 for half year ended 31/12/1900/01	\$35, sales
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	210	Spec. account of 1900	\$135, sales
China & Manuf. S. Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$30	\$20	35 per share old share	\$107, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	12 per cent. for year ending 30/9/08	\$31.
China Mutual S. N. Co., Limited, Preference	20,000	\$10	210	Spec. for 1899	\$12.
Do. Ordinary	20,000	\$10	210	Spec. for 1899	\$12.
Do. do.	20,000	\$10	210	Spec. for 1899	\$12.
Star Ferry Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	24/-=12 p. ct. for 1899	\$244, sellers
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	Int. of 5 p. cent. on account of 1903	£23, sellers
REFINERIES.					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	Final of 89, making in all \$12 per share for 1900	\$135, sales
Luzon Sugar Refin. Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	\$100	89 for 1897	\$38, sellers
MINING.					
Punjum Mining Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$9	None	88, sellers
Do. Preference	30,000	\$1	\$1	1.40, sellers	
Societe Fran. des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Frs.230	Frs.230	None	\$200, buyers
Quonsa Mines, Limited	400,000	25cts	25cts	7 cents	7 cents sellers
Jelobu Mining and Trading Company, Ltd.	45,000	\$5	\$5	5 p. ct. half year end.	\$52, sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Limited	200,000	\$1	18/10	1.15/-per share 99 cts, 12th div.	\$233, sales
Oliver's Freehold Mines, Limited	A 15,000	\$5	\$5	81.5, sellers	
B 45,000	\$5	\$44	None	\$150.	
DOCKS, WHARVES, &c.					
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited	50,000	\$50	\$50	10 p. c. & 14 p. c. deficits, year 12-13/00 old capt.	\$174, buyers
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	Final 5 p. cent. on account of 1900.	\$103, sales
Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$100	\$71	Int. 5 p. cent. for 1899	\$63, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$10	\$10	35 per cent. for 1899	\$221, buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.					
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	Final 36 cen account 1900	\$198, sellers
Kowloon Land & B. Co., Ltd.	0,000	\$30	\$30	\$10 for 1900	\$30, sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,300	\$50	\$50	Final 57 cen on account 1900	